

Designing For Touch (by people)

Michael Ang

<http://github.com/mangtronix>

Books In Browsers 2010



INTERNET ARCHIVE



THE BIRD BOOK

DIVING BIRDS. Order I. PYGPODES GREBES: Family COLYMBIDÆ

Grebes are birds having a ducklike body, but with pointed toes. Their feet, too, are unlike those of the ducks, each toe having its separate web, and having a broad flat nail. Their wings are very small for the size of the body, making it impossible for them to fly in flight from the land. They rise from the water by raising a few yards along the surface until they have secured sufficient headway to allow them to launch themselves into the air. After having done from the water their flight is very swift and strong. On land they are very awkward and can only progress by a series of awkward hops; they generally lie flat on their breasts, but occasionally, slightly, supporting themselves upon their whole bodies. Grebes, together with ducks, are the most expert aquatic birds that we have, diving like a fish and remaining for an indefinite distance under water.

1. Western Grebe, *Ardeophaga occidentalis*.
Grebe, diving, showing the head and neck, and the long, pointed bill, and the webbed feet. The bird is shown in the act of diving, with its head and neck extended forward, and its feet spread out to the sides. The water is shown splashing around the bird's head and neck.



Grebe egg, which is oval and smooth.

Observation, they will outstrip all other birds, having only their head and neck, and the long, pointed bill, extended forward, and the feet spread out to the sides. They are shown in the act of diving, with their head and neck extended forward, and their feet spread out to the sides. The water is shown splashing around the bird's head and neck.

2. Herring's Grebe, *Columba hutchinsoni*.



Grebe egg, which has the mottled surface common to Grebe eggs.

DIVING BIRDS.



Grebe diving, showing the head and neck, and the long, pointed bill, and the webbed feet.

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Male, female, young. Wilson's
Phalarope 224. WILSON'S
PHALAROPE. *Steganopus tricolor*. Page

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Male, female
Wilson's



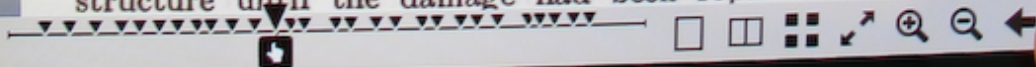


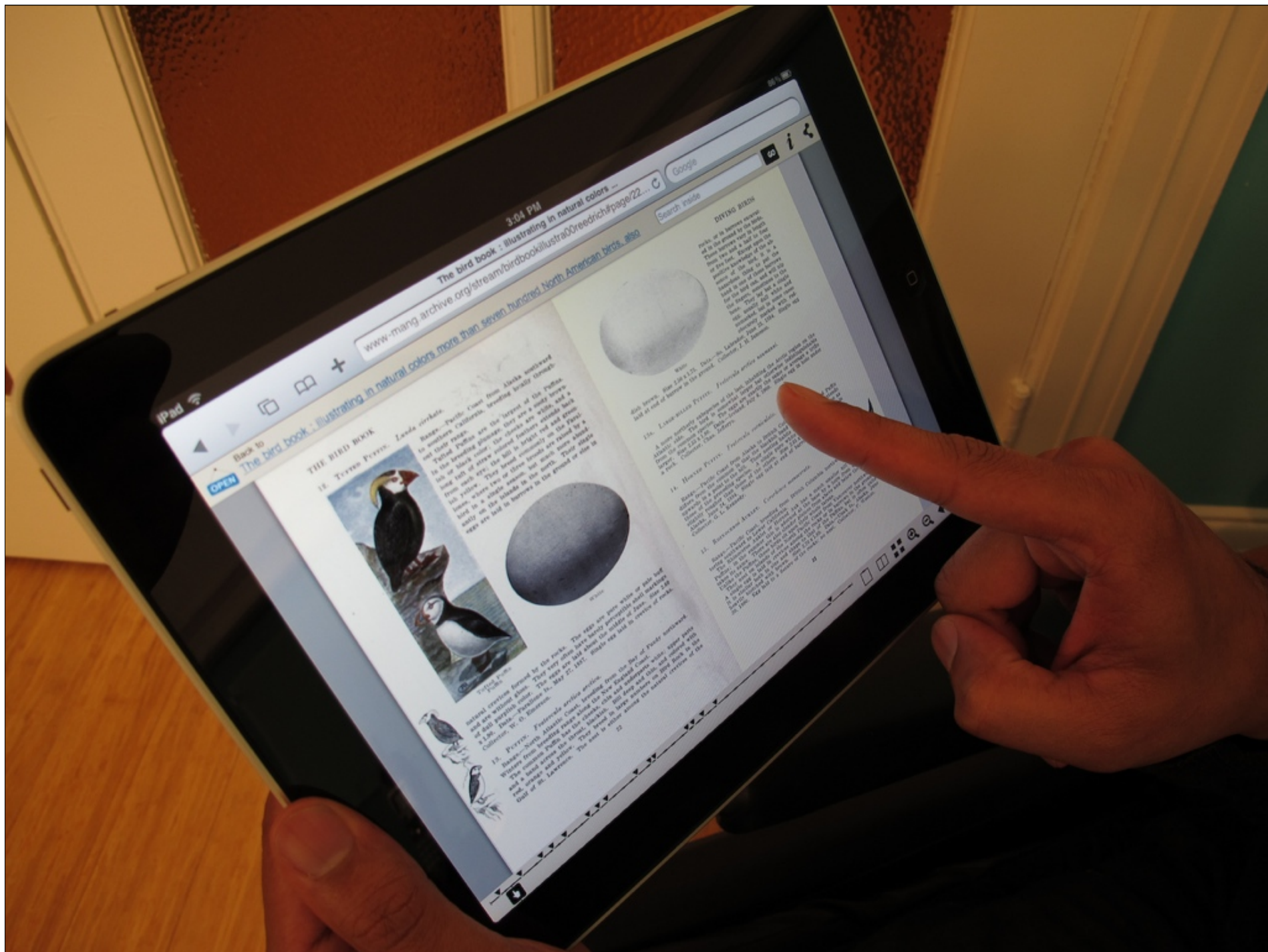




called to my assistant to follow me, and rushed away to have the rafters, which had been just erected, braced and secured. But on reaching the ridge which afforded a view of our new building, a yet stronger gust came which almost lifted me off the ground, and instantly I saw the first pair of rafters giving way and falling against the next pair, which in turn gave way in like manner, bearing down the next, and with the increasing momentum of the weight and wind the whole fourteen pair of rafters fell with a crash which threatened the destruction of the entire building. The Haidas came rushing up in large numbers, and with them came my white friend and his Tsimshean crew. A large shoal of dogfish had been stranded on the shore during the preceding night, and the Haidas had been engaged in gathering them in heaps when the gale struck, and they had been attracted by the noise of the falling building.

I came down from where I had been inspecting the damage, and informed my friend that I had abandoned all hope of embarking with him, as I could not now leave the structure until the damage had been repaired. He was





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1. Western Grebe, *Ardeophaga occidentalis*
Grebe. It occurs north of the Arctic Ocean, and extends to the southern limit of the Hudson Bay and St. Lawrence rivers. It is found in the western part of the Hudson Bay and St. Lawrence rivers, and extends to the southern limit of the Hudson Bay and St. Lawrence rivers. It is found in the western part of the Hudson Bay and St. Lawrence rivers, and extends to the southern limit of the Hudson Bay and St. Lawrence rivers.



Grebe. White, smooth shell.

Observation, they are usually collected by hunters, having only their head and feet of the body sticking above the water. Their bodies are black above and white below, the latter being marked with a few dark spots. They are very shy and are usually collected by hunters, having only their head and feet of the body sticking above the water. Their bodies are black above and white below, the latter being marked with a few dark spots.

2. Hudsonian Grebe, *Colymbus hudsonicus*



White, smooth shell which have the stained surface common to Grebe eggs.

DIVING BIRDS



Western Grebe. Hudsonian Grebe.

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